

時田 鮎: 海藻知見 (4)

Jun TOKIDA: Notes on some new or little known marine algae (4),

6. **Rhodomela macracantha** (Kützinger) Setchell in Tokida, Mar. Alg. Robben Isl., (Suppl. Rept.), in Bull. School of Fish., Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 4, 25, 1934.

Lophura macracantha Kützinger, Tab. Phyc., 15, 14, pl. 39, figs. d-g, 1865—*Odonthalia floccosa* f. *macracantha* Setchell et Gardner, Alg. N.-W. Amer., 335, 1903.—*Rhodomela subfusca* Okamura (non Agardh), Icon. Jap. Alg., 4 (8), 151, pl. 186, pl. 187, figs. 1-13, 1922 (*in part*); Nippon Kaiso-shi, 899, fig. 421, 1936 (*in part*), Nagai, Mar. Alg. Kurile Isls., 2, 235, 1941.

Japanese name. Niretsu-huzimatsu (Okamura) Ito-huzi-matsumo (Okamura).

Habitat. Growing on rocks in the littoral and upper sublittoral belts.

Distribution. Hokkaido; Kurile Isls.; Saghalien; Kamtschatka; Aleutian Isls.; Pribilof Isls.; Alaska; British Columbia.

The specimens which the writer had once sent to Prof. W. A. Setchell to ask his identification and got his answer referring it to the present species, were of rather young and sterile fronds. The full grown fertile specimens of this alga have previously been referred by the writer to *Rhodomela subfusca* (Woodw.) Ag. They agree fairly well with Okamura's illustration of his *R. subfusca* from Muroran, Hokkaido (1922. loc. cit., pl. 186, fig. 2). As has been observed by the last mentioned author (1922. loc. cit., p. 151), in some of his specimens including no doubt the specimen from Muroran, the tetrasporiferous ramuli appear, as in our Saghalien specimens, to arise fasciculate from the axil of the branchlets. In this respect, our plant is not comparable with *R. subfusca*, in which "the tetrasporangia arise in short branches forming small tufts at the ends or on the sides of the long shoots....." (cf. Rosenvinge, Mar. Alg. of Denmark, pt. 3. p. 457. 1923/24). So far as the writer is aware of, axillary stichidia have never been observed in the European and the American plants of *Rhodomela subfusca*. Antheridia and procarps have been met with in the specimens from Yôman (Tokida, July 30, 1935) and Hota (Tokida, Aug. 13, 1932), both in Saghalien, respectively. They are formed on the ramuli arising also in the axil of the branchlets. In the general appearance of the fertile part of the frond, the alga in question shows some affinity with a slender form of *Rhodomela Larix*, from which it differs in having smaller branchlets arising with longer

intervals. As the reproductive organs of *Rhodomela Larix*, from which it differs in having smaller branchlets arising with longer intervals. As the reproductive organs of *R. macracantha* are unknown to us at present, it is not satisfactorily clear whether our plant is truly referable to the present species or not.

The type locality of *Rhodomela macracantha* is Kamtschatka. It has also been reported from several islands in Alaska and Port Renfrew, B.C. (Setchell & Gardner 1903, loc. cit., p. 335). The Kurile specimens which Nagai has referred to *R. subfusca* are identical with our plant under consideration. Although *R. subfusca* has been repeatedly credited by several authors to the Japanese waters, the occurrence of the genuine *Rhodomela subfusca* in Japan is very questionable. As to the various forms suggested by Okamura (1922, loc. cit., p. 152) to occur in various localities in Japan, the writer can say nothing at present. It seems to be also necessary to reexamine the Chinese plant referred by Cotton (Some Chinese Marine Algae, 1915), Collins (Chinese Marine Algae, 1919) and Howe (Chinese Marine Algae, 1924) to *Rhodomela subfusca*, as well as the Siberian plant referred by Sinova (Algae in the region of Petrov Island, Sea of Japan, 1938) to the same species.

7. ***Odonthalia dentata*** (L.) Lyngbye, Tentamen Hydrophytologiae Danicae, 9, pl. 3, 1819. — Taylor, Mar. Alg. N.-E. Coast North Amer., 379, pl. 60, figs. 4-6. 1937.

Fucus dentatus Linnaeus, Mantissa Plantarum, 35, 1767. — Turner, Hist. Fuc., 1, pl. 13, 1808. — *Atomaria dentata* Ruprecht, Tange des Ochotskische Meeres. 209, 1851.

“Plant to 30 cm. tall, deep reddish purple, freely branched; the branches flat and serrate; the main axes often denuded below, above sparingly to freely branched to 1-3 degrees, the branches marginal, spreading, membranous, to 2-5 mm. broad, with the flexuous midrib obscure or apparently lacking, at their bases contracted, the margins coarsely serrate above by reason of alternate ascending branchlets which may remain about 3-10 mm. long with dentate tips, or grow out into branches of the next order; reproductive organs on minute marginal branchlets.” (Taylor, 1937, loc. cit., p. 379).

Japanese name. Nokogirihiba (n. n.).

Habitat. Growing on rocks in the upper sublittoral belt. Tomarioru or Tomarioro-nai in Saghalien (Tokida, July 1930).

Distribution. Saghalien; Ochotsk Sea; Kamtschatka; Bering Sea (St. Lawrence Island); British Columbia (Victoria); Arctic Ocean; Atlantic coasts of North America

and of Europe ; Cattegat ; Baltic Sea.

The present widely species is represented in Saghalien at present by a few sterile specimens collected at the single locality mentioned above. Our specimens resemble in certain extent on one hand *Odonthalia corymbifera* and on the other *O. kamtschatica*, but they differ from the former in having a conspicuous midrib in the lower part of the frond and in the mode of branching and from the latter in having marginal minute branchlets. The width of the frond, in a dried state, is up to 3mm. The plant adheres firmly to paper on drying.

6. ニレツフジマツ (岡村金太郎博士命名) は California 大学の Setchell 教授が、筆者から鑑定を乞うた樺太海豹島産の未熟標本を北太平洋に分布するフジマツモ属の1種、*Rhodomela macracantha* (Kützinger) Setchell に同定されたもので、この成熟標本は我々が *R. subfusca* (Woodw.) Ag. に同定して、イトフジマツモ (岡村博士命名) と呼んでいたものに外ならない。即ち、四分孢子托が *R. subfusca* では長條の先端又は側面に小さい束を成して出来るが、本種では常に小枝の腋に出来る。本当の *R. subfusca* が日本近海に産するか否かは目下疑問である。但し *R. macracantha* の生殖器官は標本も記載も得られないので本種との同定は Setchell 氏に従う外ない次第である。

7. ノコギリヒバ (新称) ノコギリヒバ属 (岡村博士が属名として命名) の1種で、廣く分布し、Ochotsk 海からも報ぜられていたが、樺太西岸泊居で少数の未熟標本を得た。

高木典雄*：日本産蘚類植物報告 (2)

Noriwo TAKAKI : Notes on Japanese moss flora (2)

9) *Glypomitrium elatum* Takaki, sp. nov. (Fig. 5)

Planta robusta pro genere, caespitosa, caespitibus laxiusculis, mollibus, superne laete viridibus, intus fusciscentibus. Caulis suberectus, simplex, plerumque ramosus, usque ad 2 cm altus, superne laxiuscule foliosus, inferne denudatus. Folia sicca crispata, madida erecto-patentia, e basi oblonga sensim lineari-lanceolata, ad 2.4-2.9 mm longa, basi 0.6-0.68 mm lata, marginarum subundulata, integerrima. Costa valida, infra summum apicem folii evanida. Cellulis laminalibus quadratis vel rotundato-hexagonis, parietibus tenuibus, medianis quadrato-hexagonis vel quadratis, c. 8-10 μ in diam., apicibus \pm majoribus, c. 10-12 μ in diam., parietibus \pm crassioribus, basilaribus rectangularibus, 12 \times (20-35) μ magnis, hyalinis. Bractee perichaetii internae

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